

THE LEADER

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Our Anniversary Sale Continues

We propose to make this sale from now on the greatest event of our history. Every dollars worth of merchandise in our establishment marked down to prices that cannot fail to interest you. It is a buying opportunity that none should miss.

LEBECK & CORN

WATSON IS WILLIN'.

The Georgia Statesman is of the Opinion That Self and Bryan Would Make an Invincible Ticket.

Augusta, Ga., July 26.—A United Press representative saw Thomas L. Watson, the Populist nominee for the Vice Presidency at his home yesterday in Thomson, Ga. He said: "I will accept the nomination. I yesterday wired my friends in St. Louis to that effect. I did it in the interest of harmony, and to prevent the disruption of the Populist party which seemed imminent. The movement for fusion was immensely greater than I had any idea of two weeks ago. It was originally for a straight out Populist ticket, but the demand for fusion was so great that it could not be withstood. Total fusion or adoption of the entire Democratic ticket would have killed the Populist party. As it is, the integrity of the party is preserved. Under the circumstances, I fully endorse the policy pursued by the convention. There is no reason why I should refuse to receive the support of a man who agrees with me in three essential principles, because he does not agree with me in four. I should rather accept his aid and thank him for it. If Mr. Bryan accepts the Populist nomination, I believe our ticket will be elected."

The common ticket will carry the solid south and west with 238 votes, when 224 are necessary to a choice. Besides there are eastern and northern states that are debatable ground. I should not be surprised to see as great a landslide in favor of free silver as we saw in 1890 and that several states that are now considered reliable Republican will go for our ticket and free silver. The only doubt before the supremacy of the Populist party in the west is the Democratic party, and with the votes of this party we would carry the west. The only doubt before the supremacy of the Populist party in the south is the Populist party. A union of the strength of the two will carry both sections solidly."

KILLED BY THE CARS.

Fatal Accident at a Pennsylvania Railroad Crossing. Lancaster, Pa., July 26.—A special train on the Pennsylvania railroad, carrying troops from the Lewistown encampment, struck a buggy containing a young man and woman at the crossing at Bird in Hand at an early hour this morning.

Barbara Hershey, of Black Horse, was instantly killed, and Enos Barge, of Refton, her escort, had an arm cut off and is probably fatally injured. The young couple with their friends were returning from a party and were chatting with friends in a rear vehicle when struck by the locomotive. They are the children of wealthy farmers.

DIVORCE FOR JENNIE YEAMANS.

Court Refuses Reports Against Her Husband, Chas. B. Dillingham.

New York, July 26.—John E. Ward, referee, has made a report to the supreme court that Mrs. Jennie Yeamans Dillingham, who is known on the stage as Jennie Yeamans, is entitled to a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, Charles B. Dillingham.

CAME HERE NEARLY FOUR CENTURIES AGO

Proofs of the Antiquity of the Red Man in America.

DECIDEDLY INTERESTING VIEWS

Prof. Wilson, of the Smithsonian Institution Thinks That His Ancestors Could Not Have Migrated from Europe Later Than Two Thousand Years Before Christ.

A Washington letter to the Sun says: Professor Thomas Wilson, curator of the department of pre-historic anthropology at the Smithsonian Institution, has some novel and interesting views on the much discussed subject of the origin of the American Indian and the antiquity of the race. At the request of a correspondent of the Sun he gave the following synopsis of his opinions: "There has been much discussion over this question," said Professor Wilson, "but all without greater effect than the enunciation of theories, possible and impossible. The ancestry of the American race has been variously attributed to Semite, Phœnician, and Mongolian races, and possibly to a mixture of some or all, with many additions. The best of these theories have been based upon alleged similarities of some remarkably fine details in the characteristics of the Indians and their alleged ancestors. I look upon the subject from a broader basis, and will now treat the question generally. I will bring evidence in large groups which I believe will demonstrate my proposition, and will at the same time not be denied or doubted by its disbelievers. I will deal only with the Indians, the Red Men of America, what Dr. Hinton calls 'The American race,' and will not discuss the question of an earlier or higher civilization than his, or a man belonging to a different geologic epoch, or deal with paleolithic man in any of his phases. The race whose antiquity I refer to is that which was at the time of the discovery in possession of the hemisphere from ocean to ocean across the Arctic circle to Terra del Fuego."

"My first statement is that this American race of Indians is practically the same race throughout the entire hemisphere. With all their diversity of anatomy and physiology (which I will not discuss) there is no greater among Indians than there is among various members of the white or black race; they develop a remarkable fixedness of type. Dr. Hinton gave this as his opinion in his address before the section of Anthropology of the American Association at its New York meeting. It is the basis of his book on 'The American Race.' Darwin remarks the close family resemblance between distant tribes in America. Dr. Coleman, of Yale, asserts the essential physical identity of the American Indian. He says: 'I will accept the assumption of the identity of the race, it is to be argued that it began in America in one of two ways—either by evolution from lower animals, or by migration from other countries. I purpose to leave out of consideration the supposition of evolution of special creation. FROM SMALL BEGINNINGS."

"In whichever of these ways the red man appeared in America, we are fairly entitled to suppose, and may justly argue, that in the beginning the race was represented by few individuals. There may have been but a single pair, or there may have been a hundred pairs of individuals. Either number will suit my argument equally well. What I contend is, that it was not a hundred thousand or a million. Accepting, then, as a fact, the beginning of the red man in America with small number of individuals, it necessarily follows that they were confined to a single locality. This locality may have been on the east coast or west coast, may have been north or south. These facts tell us that with this little colony as a starter, branches have been sent out to the North American Indian has been on this hemisphere such a length of time that, by ordinary mode of procreation, he had increased so that at the time of the discovery by Columbus it is estimated that there were eleven millions of the race. From this single locality which the small colony originally inhabited, it had, as we may say, extended itself territorially, and we find it to have populated pretty equally the hemisphere from the Arctic circle on the north to Terra del Fuego on the south, and from the Atlantic coast on the east to the Pacific ocean on the west. My first point, then, is that this increase in number and the extension in territory must have required a long period of time. These two facts are proof of the early period at which the ancestors of the race appeared in this hemisphere, and so, of its antiquity."

"The confusion of tongues and the increase in the number of languages among red Indians is to me another evidence of their antiquity. When the first colony of Indians appeared, their language must have been a single one. It must be conceded that they spoke practically but one language. Suppose, in case of migration, that they spoke many languages prior to the time of their coming together on these, to their foreign shores, they would inevitably speak but one language after they arrived. They would invent a common language if none existed prior. This would not be difficult to do if, as we suppose, the colony was small in numbers. With this for a starting point, we may see what they have done. They spread themselves up and down the continent, they crossed the mountains, across the rivers. While at first they may have retained their communication with the parent colony and kept up the original method of speech, it only continued so long as those relations were maintained. When the swarm got so far away that they made no visits to the parent colony and had no relation with its members, they began to invent other languages different from that of their ancestors, and this continued until they became a parent colony sending forth younger swarms. The younger colonies, in turn, cut off their relations and invented new languages. So they have gone on from east to west, north to south, occupying new territory, founding new colonies, inventing new languages. And this continued for such an indefinite and almost unbelievable length of time that, not only had they come at the time of the discovery to occupy the entire hemisphere, as we have already seen, but they had also established, according to the investigations of the Bureau of Ethnology, not less than two hundred separate and distinct languages, fifty-two of which belonged to North America alone, and with dialects and variations of these languages innumerable. If we accept the facts (and it appears as though we must) the corollary of the immensity of the time must also be accepted."

ANOTHER EVIDENCE.

"Again the fixedness of type and the

persistency of animal characteristics among red Indians is another evidence. It has been demonstrated until it is an accepted anthropological and ethnological fact that the older a race is the more deeply seated and permanent are its fixed characteristics of character in its people. This carries with it the corollary proposition that the more fixed and permanent the characteristics of a race the higher evidence do they become of the antiquity of that race. Applying this rule to the American Indians, we find that with all the diversity that can be claimed, their characteristics are very persistent, probably more so than those of the white, the yellow or the black race, and that this extends not simply to the physical traits, but also to the mental, moral and sociological. Why is the wild Indian harder to tame than any other human animal? It can only be accounted for on one of two theories. One theory is that it is due to his greater natural and original individuality, which has produced the intellectual, moral and sociological. His higher desire for liberty, and his determination to conquer all obstacles in the way of maintaining that liberty, and the other is that it is the result of persistence through many generations in the condition of savagery which has produced the intellectual, moral and sociological state. Possibly it may be a combination of the two, and the latter has produced the former. But in any event the fact remains that the American Indian has greater fixity of type and of characteristics than has any other race, and this, in my opinion, it does not prove, the long-continued and persistent exercise of the conditions which produced these characteristics and his high antiquity."

"The discovery of America found the matter in that stage of culture which is now known in Europe as the neolithic or polished stone age. His cutting implements were of stone rather than of metal, and by whatever method he made them the finishing was by grinding or polishing. The similarities of his culture with that of other countries show that, if he migrated from one of these countries, he did so at a period when they were in the neolithic stage of culture. While this stage, and the one subsequent to it, was in the eastern hemisphere beyond the domain of history, and lay entirely in prehistoric times, yet we must know that it came to an end at an early period compared with our present history. It belonged to the first and second, possibly the third, cities of Troy on the Plain of Hissarlik; it came to an end before the beginning of Greek history. When Homer wrote it had passed not only into but beyond tradition. 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